REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,263.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every 5 days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872. 30	Leave Tuticorin	June 1872. 7
,, Rutnagherry*	31	,, Colombo	9
,, Vingorla*	31	,, Galle	4
,, Carwar	June 1	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore*	2	,, Madras	17
,, Cannanore*	3	,, Coconada	17
,, Tellicherry*	3	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Calicut*	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Beypore*	4	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Narrakal	5	,, False Point	19
,, Cochin*	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	21
,, Allepey*	6		

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Rutnaghurry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers however will call at these ports when practicable, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872. 24	Leave BUSSORAH	June 1872. 12
Arrive Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	31	,, Muscat	17
,, Bunder Abbas	June 2	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire	6	,, Guadur	22
,, Fao	8	Leave Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. AVERS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE well known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DECOSTA, Commander, will sail for the undermentioned Ports, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

RUTNAGHERRY.	VINGORLA.
JEITAPORE.	GOA (PANJIM.)
MALWAN.	CARWAR.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Manager, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Solwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	4 0	6 0	8 0
Second Class	0 12	0 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Solwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Solwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

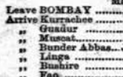
A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 23RD MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 23rd May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious Saloon 70 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck at round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

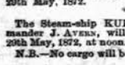
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO ..... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£18	£11	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	40	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,999 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. COLEMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. COBURN, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 350	
To Suez	1st ,,	,, 350	
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 225	
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st ,,	,, 505	
Do. do. do.	2nd ,,	,, 335	
To Paris	1st ,,	,, 551	
Do.	2nd ,,	,, 380	

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

WILSON LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MAY 20.

THE Fine New S.S. WALAMO, Captain OWEN, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

FARES.

TO LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)...Rs. 500, 1st Class.
Do. ,, 300, 2nd ,,
TO SUEZ ,, 300, 1st ,,

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. KRISHNA are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

15 Bales Turkey Red Yarn.
4 do. Grey Shirtings, 7-8/4 lbs.
3 do. Grey T. Cloth.
2 Cases Colored Sateens.
5 do. Colored Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON.

Notice is hereby given, that under a power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of August 18?0, and executed by the mortgagor, Ramchandar Yeshwant, to Abdool Ally Essabhoy and Abdool Rahim Amroodin, trading under the name and firm of Abdool Ally and Abdool Rahim and Company, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers—

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 21st May, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government Land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Nowshur at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, towards the Gunpowder Row at Mazagon, on the south side thereof, and bounded on the east by a passage and the property of the heirs of Framjee Manockjee Wadia, on the west by a passage and the house of Ramjee Ezsoo Sourway, on the north by the said passage and the property of the heirs of Framjee Manockjee Wadia, and on the south by the Gunpowder Row, formerly in the occupation of Baboorao Dumodjee, and now in the occupation of Dinshaw Byramjee, containing by admeasurement 58 and six-ninths square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 7, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 130.

ON WEDNESDAY the 22nd May, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Ground, situate, lying and being on the Westerneside of Coppersmith Street, at Nowghur in Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 70, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house lately built thereon, and standing in the name of the said Ramchandar Yeshwant, containing by admeasurement 118 and two-ninths square yards, formerly occupied by Narayen Raghowjee, and at present occupied by the said Ramchandr Yeshwant, and bounded on the east by the Coppersmith Street, on the west by the house of Yessoo Baloo Soorway and partly by the house of Soolaman Yaroo, on the south by a public passage, and on the north by the house of Aunata Babooram.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE of the remainder of the Stock of Messrs. J. Hudson, Jeson & Co., consisting of Gilmanstores and Provisions, Elkington's best Electro-plateware, English-made Furniture, and a variety of Fancy Articles, Beer, and Porter, Claret, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received further instructions from Messrs. J. Hudson, Watson and Co. to dispose of by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, and if necessary on the following day at the ground-floor of the Esplanade Hotel the rest of their Stock-in-trade consisting of

OILMANSTORES,

Meat prepared in various forms, Soups, Vegetables and Fish, assorted Jellies, Fruits in Syrup and Brandy, preserved Fruits, Comfits and Lozenges, Normandy Pippins, Tobacco, Patent Starch, &c.

PLATEDWARES.

Muffineers in boxes, Salt Cellars of various patterns, Breakfast Cruets with egg cups and under dishes, Toast Racks, Egg Boilers, Knife Rests, Beer Mugs, richly classed Tea Pots, Milk Jugs, Mustard and Salt Cups, Side Dishes, Soup and Sauce Tureens, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Bread Baskets, Sauce Boats, Ice Servers, Chamber Candlesticks, Decanter Stands, Nut Crackers, Fish Knives and Forks, Table Spoons and Forks, Wine Cork Stoppers, Epergne, Flower Stands, Arlington double Cups, Britania metal double Cups, Bottle-holders, &c., &c.

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Inkstands of various patterns, Pencils, Paper Cutters, Bezique for two and four Lady's Companions, Travelling Writing Desks, Letts's Diaries for 1872, Gold, Silver, and Ivory Pocket Pencils, and Toothpicks, Boxes and Letters Patent Gazogenes and Powders, double-barrelled breech-loading Guns, Cartridge Cases, Gun Waddings, Fancy Flower Vases, Bhangy Scales with weights, Silicated Carbon and Charcoal Syphon Filters, English Tin Bathing Tubs of assorted sizes and shapes, Gas Lamps, &c., &c.

ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE.

Pier Tables, Teapoys, American Chairs with square and round backs, large and small size Folding Chairs, Shelves, Harmoniums &c., &c.

ALE AND CLARET.

Basses and other Beers and Porters in quarts, pints, and half-pints in cases. Hogsheads of Porter and Cognacs, all in prime condition, and will be sold in small convenient lots. Ullaged Beer and Porter, &c., &c.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property will be on view, from Monday, the 20th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1872.

CHLORALUM, Powder and Liquid, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Cheaper Edition. Just published. Price, Re. 7-8.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS, SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE, BY LIEUT.-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING.

ILLUSTRATED BY COL. RAIGRIE AND OTHERS.

"A small number of the original Coloured Plates of all the Sepia drawings has also been reprinted, copies of which can be had at Rs. 15. Orders by Post should specify the edition required.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TABLE GLASS WARE, Of first-rate material and workmanship,

In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

	From		From
BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen	Rs. 6-4	GREEN Hock Glasses, doz.	9-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BISCUIT Jars, ,,	6-4	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
SELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	3-0	JAM Trays, each	2-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,,	9-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Cut Jugs, ,,	9-4	PICKLE Bottles, pair	5-4
COMPOTTS, ,,	4-8	PORT Glasses, doz.	5-4
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	RUMMERS, doz.	10-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Quarts ,,	10-8	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SODA WATER Tumblers	12-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	10-8	TANKARD Jugs ,,	4-8
FRUIT Stands, ,,	1-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
GOBLETS, doz.	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-0
		WINE Coolers, dozen	12-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 5TH JUNE.

THE fine new Screw Steamer ST. GEORGE, Captain J. HAWOOD, will sail as above. She has excellent accommodation for a few first-class Passengers.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500 } Excluding Li-
Ditto SUEZ..... ,, 300 } quors.

Apply to KING & Co., Agents, s.s. St. George.

LAST NIGHT OF BEZUN AND MUNIZEH.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, THE 20TH INST.,

BEZUN AND MUNIZEH,

To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of

FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—MR. HARRY W. WILLIAMS has THIS DAY been appointed ACTING MANAGER of the EASTERN BRANCH of the Company during my temporary absence in Europe.

HENRY H. COLLINS, Manager, Eastern Branch.

Bombay, 20th May 1872.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort Premises on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1872, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1872, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 20th May 1872.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May 1872, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 29th February 1872.
2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of May to the 3rd of June 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the consideration of the following business, viz.:—

1. Motion to rescind the Resolution of the Bench passed on the 12th April last, and re-consider and re-adjust the salaries and allowances of the Municipal Officers and Establishments Item by item, as heretofore.
2. Letter from Messrs. J. M. Maclean and Narayan Vasudevji, giving notice that they would press on "That Government be respectfully requested to appoint Dr. Hewlett Acting Municipal Commissioner in Mr. Hope's place under the supervision of a Committee of the Bench of Justices until the new Municipal Bill is passed, it being understood that while Dr. Hewlett holds the office of Commissioner he shall also continue to do the duties of Health Officer."
3. Letter from Mr. C. Forjett, dated 23rd February last, submitting his application for the Office of Municipal Commissioner, with a view that the Bench would recommend him to Government if they thought him competent to assume the duties of that post.
4. Letter from Dr. R. A. Dallas, dated 8th May, giving notice that he would move,—"that the resolution that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for providing a Laboratory to enable the Health Officer to carry out the analyses of air, food, soil, and water, passed at the Meeting of the Justices held on the 7th instant, be rescinded."
5. Letter from H. Maxwell, Esq., resigning his appointment as member of the Finance Committee.
6. Letter from Government, No. 1550, forwarding a letter addressed by them to the Collector of Tanna, requesting him to hand over the requisite land to the Municipal Commissioner for the Tooljee scheme.
7. Letter from Government, No. 1557, forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the six months' leave to Captain Talbot.
8. Petition from Dr. B. D. Bhagwandas, praying that the Justices will be pleased to remit in his case the taxes levied on the house hired for him for a female school, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.
9. Letter from Mr. E. L. Hawkins, dated 22nd April last, giving notice, on behalf of the Bunders Committee, of their intention to oppose the action of the Municipality of carrying on the works to remove the town sweepings to Bandora.
10. Letter from Messrs. Nicol and Co., dated 24th April last, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., confirming the telegram referred to therein.
11. Petition from Messrs. Sookaram Vittoo, praying that he, having suffered considerable loss in cultivating the municipal ground at Cooria and Sewree during the past year, owing to the scanty fall of rain, should be given back Rs. 2,000 out of the amount paid by him to purchase the right for that purpose.
12. Letter from Hurry Bhanjee and others, stating that the transfer of the collection of Town Duties from the Custom authorities to the Traffic Manager of Bunders has resulted in much good to the merchants.
13. Petition from Hajee Chota Peer Mahomed and others, inhabitants of Don Tar, complaining of the bad state of the road, and the absence of gas light in their street.
14. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2800, forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer regarding sanction to the levy of a fee for permission to raise stories of houses.
15. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2137, submitting, in accordance with Section 32 of the Municipal Act, tabulated statement of contracts entered into by him.
16. Petition of Mr. Corn, dated 26th March, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.
17. The Municipal Commissioner will apply for the sanction of the Justices to certain Bye-Laws and Table of Fees.
18. The time for moving the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of a reference from Government as to the additional aid which the Municipality may be able to give to the Vaccination Department.
19. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3129, forwarding for the information of the Justices copy of a letter addressed by him to the Hon'ble H. F. St. G. Tucker on the subject of a new Municipal Act.
20. The Municipal Commissioner will apply for the sanction of the Justices to certain Bye-Laws and Table of Fees.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 18th May 1872.

INFANT NURTURE.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have been urged to publish the following portions of letters regarding

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR LIEBIG'S MILK.

They believe that medical opinion is undivided as to the excellence of the preparation. No cooking is required, the extract being simply added to the warm milk, in which it desolves.

Extract from the letter of an Officer at Deesa.

"The Liebig's Milk has proved wonderfully efficacious, and "I fancy has had a good deal to do with saving a baby that "the Doctors could do nothing with. * * * * * * * Recommend anybody who has a baby prematurely weaned and "that can keep nothing on its stomach, everything returning undigested, to try Liebig's Milk and enemas of strong broth, "certain remedy."

From the letter of a Surgeon at Godeypore.

"The bottle I received from you lately has, after four days' "trial, caused a wonderful improvement in my child."

From the same, two months later.

"I take this opportunity of telling you that the Extract has "been of the greatest service to my child. She was fed on cows "and goats' milk with a little Corn Flour for six months, and "though she grew pretty well for three months, she then began "to have frequent and violent derangements of the stomach and "bowels, which entirely arrested her growth. Two months ago "I began to give her Liebig's Extract. The first dose of it "produced a complete revolution in her digestive system, and "she has continued to grow at the rate of ½ per ten days ever "since, without the slightest symptom of Dyspepsia or Diarrhœa.

From the same, six months later.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated; I am certain that "it has saved my child's life. Last month, when we had none "for about three weeks, my child fell into the same Dyspeptic "condition as before she got the food at all, and within two days "after she got it, she was as well as ever. I am giving it at present to a patient aged 56, who was extremely ill, and had not "retained any food for fifteen days before I was called upon to "treat him. He has had no Dyspeptic symptoms since I began "to give him this food, and I rely on it chiefly for a cure. He "is a Jain, and cannot be fed with animal s ups, so this seems "to be a most valuable adjunct to my armoury in such cases. "You can make any use you like of my remarks, which I have "written in the belief that this wonderful food is not sufficiently "known in India. Signed ....., M.D., Surgeon."

ASK FOR MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR LIEBIG'S MILK.

Bottles Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 each.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Rose" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

LOST, between Malabar Hill and Churney Road Station, an INDEX BOOK. Whoever brings the same to the Undersigned will be REWARDED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Fort.

THE NEW REGULATION WATER-PROOF CLOAK—referred to in Horse Guards G. O. No. 28 of 1871 as "the only one to be WORN by OFFICERS on duty" and "authorized to be worn by Officers in India" in H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Dress Order of September 2nd, last—can now be obtained from WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Agents, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PARTNER WANTED.—The Advertiser, who has a large connection, and does a large and profitable BUSINESS, with the NATIVE CHIEFS of RAJPOOTANA, wishes a RESIDENT PARTNER in Bombay for PURCHASING and FORWARDING GOODS. Address A. B. C., with particulars, Office of this Paper.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS, MANUFACTURED AT The Original Turkey Mill,

(Superior to every Hand-made Paper.)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES.

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg Stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Rs. 10 and 12 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China with coloured band and line.

Cash, Rs. 35; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines

Cash, Rs. 45; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in ARBITRATION.—Persons who have paid Premia since the suspension to the ex-Directors of the Bombay Branch are requested to apply to the undersigned for refund of same.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent in India of the Joint Official Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.

Calcutta, 11th May 1872.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of RETURNABLE PREMIUM of the "ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY." I, the Undersigned, hereby give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the sum of Rs. 11,410-6-7 or thereabout, placed by me in terms of instructions received through the Calcutta Office, from the Provisional Liquidators, in the New Bank of Bombay, in the joint names of the ex-Directors and myself, *for the Provisional Liquidator*,—having been removed without my knowledge or consent, my responsibility in the matter of said moneys ceased from the date of removal.

D. M'L. SLATER.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date on which persons assured in this Office, under Indian Tables, leave either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(Late of Hummum Street,)

BOMBAY.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on account of the HO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,610 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	707½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	223
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	16 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	4 9 10 2	do.	Ditto	31
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,000
8,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,000	Slp. s.	Masagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200 xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,0 0
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,250
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	550
350	1,500	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,075
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	9,100
200	3,000	1,500	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,110
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	345
100	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,875
50,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	423
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	25	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....				East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12 to 16-13
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1856-57	101½
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do.	105
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

CALCUTTA.—15TH MAY.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 102.

4½ per cents at Rs. 105.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares nearly 100 at Rs. 1,600, 1,605, 1,602½ and 1,610.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH MAY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Kingston (s)	Cheeth m	Port Said, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Burmah (s)	Sharp	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
19	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool.
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool.
	Hannah Law	Dawson	Liverpool.
	Gulnare	Cummings	Madras Coast.
	Waterloo	Holland	Calcutta via Madras.
	Macedon	Jones	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.

Ship Prince of Wales, to Zanzibar.

Ship David Rankin, to Newcastle.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
15	Livorno (s)	Daner	Bombay, May 4.
	Madras (s)	Ewart	Kyouk Phyoo, May 11.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
15	Surat (s)		Suez.
16	Meinam (P. S.)		Calcutta.
	Latona		London.

DEPARTURES.

May			
15	Abyssinia (s)		Rangoon.
16	Surat (s)		Calcutta.
	Meinam (P. S.)		Galle.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19th May, 5-50 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Walamo (s), 3 packages hardware, B. Benton Hobbs.

Parenee (s), 12 casks paint of sorts, Owen & Okell; 100 kegs lead ore, Visboocandass Amutlall; 6 casks tallow, Geo W Wheatley & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 2 hhds. sherry and 1 hhd. sherry, King, King & Co.; 3 cases brandy and 3 cases champagne F. Mooljee & Co.; 100 barrels cement, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 6 bales printing paper, E. Knight & Co.

Oscar (s), 50 packages shoes, A. H. Essoofbhoy; 10 bales paper and 5 casks ink, A. Jewakhan; 21 cases foolscap paper and 21 bales printing paper, Dossabhoy Kerswajee & Co.

Leith (s), 5 boxes tin plates, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ashgrove, 155 bales cotton, Luckmedass Damoder; 500 bundles ——, Welljee Cassee; 400 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Gordhuti Purshotum.

Belgian (s), 27 bales wool, Seetal Nazardass.

Walamo (s), 48 bales wool, Canjee Khetsey; 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 60 bales hemp, Soondercdass Mooljee; 21 bales cotton, Curomsee Nagraj; 54 bales cotton, Treecomjee Namedass; 52 bales cotton, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 101 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 26 bales cotton, Monarjee Hebjee; 29 bales wool, Mooljee Jeitha & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Buttonsee Poonsee & Co.; 229 bales cotton, H. Bonanjee, Touche and Co.; 10 cwts horns, Meerally Datna; 17 cases gum, Casidass Bhoydass; 114 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Ladjee & Co.; 88 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee; 50 bales wool, Deongersy Gopejee.

Othello (s), 400 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 222 bags turmeric, Ghirdhurdass Mooljee; 535 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 14 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

Mabel, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Surrey (s), 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nachimoff (s), 12 bales hides, Casumbhoy Nanjee.

Mirzapore (s), 21 bales hides, Casum Munjee; 24 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 25 bales hides, A. Hubibbhoy.

Golconda (s), 339 cases Albanum, Ralli Brothers; 8 bundles R. teeth, Goolambhoy Currimbhoy; 4 bales skin, Bahmoobhoy Khimjee; 6 bales skin, Bahimbhoy Mahomed; 16 cases jessi shell, M. Futta.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda (s), 51 bales cotton, Mugon Moolchund; 114 bales cotton Mathoordass Lowjee.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Sandringham, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 40 bales cotton, George Lockart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 10 slabs tin, Mahomedbhoy Mersee; 2 cases indigo, Abdool Cader.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nachimoff (s), 83 cocoanuts, Shaik Hoosen Boogday.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nachimoff (s), 62 bales cotton, Dewjee Samjee.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 3000 bags linseed, J. P. Corruforth & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 18 cases sharkfins, Ladha Dewjee; 559 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Chponelall Khaitaree; 21 chests M. opium, Nursee Kessowjee; 14 chests M. opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 7 chests M. opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra; 4 chests M. opium, N. J. Abram; 20 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 63 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 5 chests M. opium, Ragoonath Jagnath; 50 bales white twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 25½ chests opium, Rehembhoy Ahibbhoy; 17 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 26 chests M. opium, D. Sasson & Co.; 4 chests M. opium, Goordass Sundersull; 103 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 7 chests M. opium, T. Sitaram; 18 chests M. opium, N. Jokermull; 24 chests M. opium, M. Vizbocoan; 12 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 24 chests M. opium, E. J. Abram; 15 chests M opium Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 37 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 chests M. opium, Beenodeeram Balchund; 5 chests M. opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 2 chests M. opium, Sitaram Jogul Kassor; 50 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Sota; 30 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 2 chests M. opium, B. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.

18TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres, 79 bales cotton, Noonan and Co.; 250 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Ashgrove, 3000 bundles gunnies, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Walamo (s) 62 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Narrandass Runsordass; 25 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Nanjee; 25 bales cotton, C. A. Duckinson; 55 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manockjee; 45 bales wool, Lyon and Co.; 41 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 35 bales wool, Gumputrao Wassoojee, 50 bales cotton, Ladnck Dattoo; 12½ bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 40 bales cotton, Mahomedally Ebramjee; 115 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee; 200 bales cotton, Laljee Sunderjee; 103 bales cotton, Mahomedally Ebramjee; 53 bales cotton, Peraj Luckmedass; 55 bales wool, Damoder Mathoordass.

Othello (s), 30 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 300 bundles galls, Canjee Megjee; 2,395 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 11 bales hides, Momed Moosa; 27 bales wool, Sewlal Nagardas; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Saint George (s), 1,600 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 3,300 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 1 case shawls, N. J. Moola; 9 bundles E. teeth, Meerja Ahmed Rahimtoola.

Nachimoff (s), 13 cases olibanum, 61 cases gum, Hajee Ahmed.

Mirzapore (s), 11 cases cardamom, Canjee Megjee; 12 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 31 bales sandalwood, Abdool Jamaldin.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda (s), 6 bales hides, Abdul Rahim Jewabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 51 balse white twist, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co. 1 bale cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 14 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Mosned; 30 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 11 chest's M opium, H. E. H. Habib; 22½ chests M. opium, Futtabhoy Amedjbhoy; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 20 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmalljee & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, H. J. M. A. Khaluck; 23 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 15 chests M. opium, H. E. Elias; 24 chests M. opium, Thakorsidass Soosa; 7 chests M. opium, H. E. H. Habib; 8 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 5 chests M. opium, Ramdass Sawatram; 20 chests M. opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 15½ chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 23 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests M. opium, Goolaboy Koonjlal; 8½ chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 chests M. opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 16 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 48 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 4 chests M. opium, Hajaremal Nursingdas.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 18th instant:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 14 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 13 0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	42 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 10 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 9 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 9 6
1,800	,, ,, Maddopollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	2½ lbs.	1 13 3
1,400	,, ,, Jacconets	45 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7 6
1,000	,, ,, T. Cloths	29 ,,	24 ,,	4 lbs.	2 7 6

COTTON.

50	candies New Dholleras,	ready		...	Rs. 264
75	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 261-62
100	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 263-64
50	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 263
75	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 261-62
200	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 263
700	,, ,, Sawginned,	15 days		...	,, 284½
25	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 284½
400	,, ,, Do.	ready		...	,, 283
50	,, ,, Vingorla,	ready		...	,, 242
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1,800 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40 ... As. 25

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Spelter English ... Rs. 9 4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th May, 6-29 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th May, 10-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th May, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 37 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th May, 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th May, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time transit, 5 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 18th May, 9-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 19th May, 5-15 P.M. Time in transit, 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	10 49	0 26
,, Galle	10 17	5 45
,, Kurrachee	0 59	0 11
,, Madras	3 15	0 13

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th May, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th May, 6-29 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th May, 9-30 A.M. From America, via Russia, 9-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th May, no time. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Fore; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 19th May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 19th May, 11-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 85, barometer 30-07.

MANGALORE, 19th May, 7-25 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90.

MILITARY.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 17th May 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars.—Vet. Surg. Wilson, from 14th May to 6th June 1872, in extension of leave to remain at "Matheran" on medical certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Maj. Hobson, S. C., in Division Order No 184 of 8th ultimo, is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After.
United Kingdom	May 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 20	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	June 1	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Anna each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	May 20	Friday	Sept. 13
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 20
Friday	,, 31	Monday	,, 30
,,	June 7	,,	Oct. 7
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 28
,,	July 5	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 25
,,	Aug. 2	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 23
,,	Aug. 30	,,	,, 30
,,	Sept. 6		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton,

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0 0
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Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE FIRST NUMBER of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRANT—May 3rd, at Cadambady, the wife of Captain H. Grant, Master Attendant of Vengatapam, of a son.

LIEBERT—May 14th, at Hazareebagh, the wife of Max Liebert, Esq., of a son.

RENTON—May 14th, at Benares, the wife of Mr. H. W. L. Renton, of the Police Force, N. W. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIDSON—HERBERT—May 14th, at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, by the Rev. B. O'M. Deane, B. A., B. H. David son, Esq., Supt. of Police, British Burmah, to Ellen Herbert.

DEATHS.

ATTRALL—May 14th, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Collar-Maker Sergeant William Attrall, Battery 10th Brigade R. A.

DICKSON—May 12th, at Jubbulpore, Charlie, infant son of Surgeon and Mrs. Lindsay Dickson, aged eight months and twelve days.

GRAY—May 19th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Harriott Gray, relict of the late James Gray, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore.

WRIGHT—May 14th, at his residence, No. 60, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Mr. John Wright, aged 44 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

SOMETHING more than an interchange of compliments passed between the Viceroy and the deputations which waited on him last week in Calcutta to present addresses of welcome. In replying to the address of the British Indian Association, Lord Northbrook pointed out that he can hardly be called a stranger, as he and his family for four generations have had a good deal to do with India. "My great-grandfather," he said, "Sir Francis Baring, was chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company during an eventful period of Indian history. My grandfather, Sir Thomas Baring, was in the Civil Service of the Company in this Presidency, and my father was born in this city." These associations must, of course, have had a strong influence in determining the course of Lord Northbrook's political ambition; and the inclination thus formed became more marked when the present Viceroy had an opportunity, while serving under Lord Halifax, of acquiring for himself a familiar knowledge of the administration of India under the Crown. His official training has, as might have been expected, led him to take a special interest in questions of finance; and we may be assured that, when he promises he will "endeavour so to arrange the imperial expenditure as to bring it within the ordinary sources of revenue," he means to set about doing this extremely important task with a conscientious and instructed spirit. But we feel a little alarmed at the declaration of policy he went on to make, in telling the members of the British Indian Association, who not long ago wrote a letter to Government declaring they preferred the Income Tax to the new Bengal Road Cess, that, in his opinion, "the decision that persons deriving their incomes from land under the permanent settlement in Bengal shall bear their just share in providing for local requirements was just," and "that local wants must, if they are to be met at all, be supplied by local funds." When His Lordship quoted the example of England in support of this policy, he probably did not remember at the moment the significant defeat of the English Ministry by a majority of 100 on Sir Massey Lopes' motion, a defeat which must be attributed to the growth of a feeling of bitter discontent with the increase of local taxation. The cry has been raised at home that a distinction of name does not alter the fact that new taxes are created or old ones made more onerous; and that the local and imperial burdens should be taken into account together, to show the full weight of taxation on various classes, instead of being kept separate from and independent of one another. A similar complaint might be urged with better reason in India, where the pretentious "Decentralization Policy" has been invented apparently for no other purpose than to conceal from casual observers that what our Finance Minister boasts of as a reduction of taxation is in reality nothing more than a shifting of burdens from one class to another. If the returns on provincial and local taxation asked for by Mr. Chapman had been given to the Legislative Council, we believe it would have been found that taxation has on the whole been increased rather than diminished during the last two years. The land, already shamefully overweighted with imperial taxes, has been subjected to new cesses, which are simply a percentage added to the land revenue; and in this Presidency our ingenious rulers have solved the problem of inventing the worst tax conceivable by demanding payment of a provincial income-tax from every artisan or coolie in the Mofussil who earns fifty rupees a year. Can it be right to continue and extend this system of supplying "local wants" by "local funds," without regard to the incidence of imperial taxation? Lord Northbrook, however, in speaking of these local funds, says they should be "raised and expended with the assistance of the people in different parts of India." This would make a difference, certainly. At present, the people are not in any way consulted. The Provincial Budget for Bombay was this year, by the express order of the Duke of Argyll, published by the Executive Government in the *Government Gazette* without having even been put through the customary ordeal, not a very formidable one, of a discussion in the Legislative Council. The people, in fact, have simply been told that they must pay so much; no explanation as to the "why" and wherefore" is vouchsafed to them, and criticism of any kind is forbidden to the men especially nominated to represent the taxpayers. If Lord Northbrook's phrase regarding the share the people should have in raising and spending local funds is not merely conventional, and His Lordship is not, we take it, a man to use such words without meaning them, he must intend to effect a thorough change in the manner of imposing taxes in India.

IF we are sometimes induced to oppose schemes alleged to be adapted for the improvement of the country and the development of its resources, we hope that credit may be given us for an impression that such schemes, wh

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 13TH MAY.

It is a fact that I endeavoured to reach Mahassoo. It is an undeniable circumstance that I fell short of the enterprise which I had fondly laid out for myself. Could the honest truth be told, the hills were too lofty and the roadways too long for limbs of such a slim order as my own. With all the best intentions in creation I got as far as "Ellerslie," or a house or two beyond it, but even this distance was only accomplished after several inordinate debauches in Cavendish and Golden Leaf. All this is distinctly sad, but I am certain you would have felt it to be infinitely sadder had I wrecked myself upon one of the ponies of the mountains, brutes for maniacs to ride. Well, I got back, and you can fancy the comfort that so pleasant a success conveyed to myself.

It will never do to continue that concocted train of thought. How would you like a few details of the thunder-storm yesterday, and the scattered crimson blossoms that find a hospitable embrace in the arms of the fir-trees underneath? How would you tolerate a discursion into primroses and daisies and a thousand other ideal lovely absurdities which have been alleged in favour of the village, but which an actual test finds to be utterly absent? For goodness' sake aid me in dispelling all that Brabauld sort of nonsense. Simla is quite as commonplace as its plainly neighbours. It is hot to a point of sultriness, and its bazaars have an unpleasant odour. The table d'hôte presents all the disagreeable distinctions we fondly thought to be peculiar to the plains; and, in short, there is nothing in it.

Nothing! did I say? There are wonderful trade placards on the rocky mountain's side. To the eye of the geologist there are attractive streaks of quartz and slate and shale. There are lady-birds who contribute to revive your recollection of an island home. They don't bite; and then there are the wasps. You can readily imagine yourself to be in Berks, or Notts, or Beds, and everything getting ready for a Trades' Union demonstration.

Again, for the naturalist, what could be more pleasant than to look at the efforts of the Forest Department in re-clothing the precipices with verdure? The little hills appear to sing aloud, and with no especial cause for so doing. They really seem to be starved. I can't sufficiently regret my failure to reach Mahassoo to-day. As poor Harry Pearson used to say of the Glasgow Jail, "I have been there, and still would go," it is, to intellects of a certain order, "a little heaven below," and deserves countenance, whether or no.

There is a native illustrated paper here which reproduces the portrait of a too well known radical statesman. Under it is inscribed the name of Lord Northbrook, scarcely fair to the Viceroy; and yet the picture has its attraction for the piebs. They seem to like it. I believe the thing was originally done by either Titian or Rubens, and figures in the National Gallery as "The Banished Lord." Very appropriate! I have gone into an extravagance which I hope will be considered gently on pay day. I have entered into amicable relations with a moonshee, and all at my own expense. The moonshee has ambitious ideas respecting the educational character which he supposes to attach to his mode of swindling the public. He pities and gravely enumerates all my offences against Oordoo. He volunteers to teach me Æsop-eaib, to sing-song about the fox and the grapes in purest Persian. He offers his services in many ways which you can readily understand, though those ways are far from being my ways. What I bargained to get out of the intelligent native was news of some sort. Well, this is his first effort—"One beautiful gal, sar, twolve yards high, run away from husband, a carpenter. Carpenter say will give twenty-five rupee to get back beautiful little wife. Man she run off with get soon tired and take her back. Then give Toony silk saree, cost ten rupee, take himself reward of larger share." I fear my moonshee is another of the failures I have been guilty of in this land of experiments. The man who operates on my chin in the early morning looks much more intellectual and has a considerable command of an improvisitorial style of oratory, but for the life of me I cannot understand a word he says. After all, no man should be called happy until he is converted into a corpse; and these difficulties of worldly existence ought to be met and conquered.

Glad to see your Municipality continues cheerful. The men here are very quiet, but some improvement may be shortly expected!

Literary prospects are looking up. Besides myself, the early lamb of the flock, Major F—— of the Anglo-Saxon, and dear Mr. A—— of the pickaxe, are looked for daily. If Simla won't be altogether overdone by such a galaxy, it must have incredibly tough powers of digestion.

15TH MAY.

A VENERABLE but by no means respected friend of mine writes me from a city of plainness, piety, and unnatural providence, that I have my own work cut out if I intend to supply adequate copy and to please all patrons. There is no harm in trying, and I daresay any sort of nonsense from a distant over-rated volcanic neighbourhood may be better than nothing.

There was a subsidiary sort of salute fired here yesterday, just too late to admit of my sending you the smell of the power, or a phantom of the reverberating echoes of the six guns by that day's post. Some say it was in behalf of a Rajah, but I incline to the opinion that some one in high authority heard of the decease of a dropsical mule, who was certainly the chief subject of conversation at dinner, to the exclusion of much which ordinary people would think to be more instructive, such as the length of a skirt, the correct breadth of ribbon, the beauty of huge bunches of millinery just over the forehead, and the sanitary purposes of cemetery—stolen masses of golden wreaths tied up in a knot so as to interfere with the ridiculous riding hats which our spouses love to disfigure themselves with.

We are all expectant at the present moment, and annoyed by the concourse of blue-bottles which invariably signalize the advent of celebrities drawing any thing like 7,000 a month. After all they, the blue-bottles, are the principal devastators of Jams and Pickles. They don't care so much for the latter item except at the moment when you are on the point of introducing it into your mouth. I can say from practical experience the taste of the blue-bottle thus acquired is unsavoury, not to use a lowish expression and call it nasty.

I have written to one accomplished Secretary of Council to know what ceremonies are necessary to be performed on my introduction to that legislative body. I have secured the aid of a clever short-hand writer, and towards the end of this fortnight I hope to make my contributions a little more readable.

THE MUNICIPAL SWEEPINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ere the Bandora grievance passes into the oblivion of the things that have been, I wish to correct an erroneous statement made at the Bench Meeting, which was calculated to mislead those unacquainted with the ground, and which, if left unquestioned, might hereafter be referred to as a fact not to be disputed.

Dr. Blaney is represented to have said "a village skirts the property on the *north*, and two or three houses would be about 50 yards from the reclaimed ground. The only wind that could carry any effluvia from the sweepings to this village would be a *south* or *south-west* wind." There is a great mistake here. The village of Bandora lies *south-west* and *west south-west* of the Municipal property, and the wind which would carry the effluvia across the village must be an east north-east or north-east breeze; that is, land wind which we know for some six months of the year blows nightly.

Mr. Hope misunderstands our objection when he speaks of it as a sentimental one, and treats it as relating to Bandora Hill. It is entirely on behalf of the village and schools that our protest has been made, for the European community never feared that the nuisance could reach the hill.

The village is in a bad condition already as regards sanitary arrangements, and any addition to the poisons arising from the existing nuisances would probably bring about the epidemics or malarious fever we fear.

I am not aware of any objection to the reclamation of the old quarries between the Gorebunder Road and the railway at Santa Cruz as proposed, and this property will be found a cheaper one to reclaim than that at Bandora, as no bunds will be required. At Bandora it would be necessary to erect one or more bunds unless the sweepings were to be floated by every high tide.—Yours, &c.

H. GRENDON TIPPET.

WE are told that until the year 1770 this law was in force in England:—"Whoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of Her Majesty's (Queen Anne) by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton, steel corsets, crinoline, high-heeled shoes or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft, and the marriage declared null and void." What a law to be sure, and what a lucky thing it is for the female subjects of her present Majesty that it is not re-enacted.—*Delhi Gazette.*

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION IN AMERICA.—If the following is true, it shows that the Yankees are a terrible newspaper readers:—The total annual circulation of newspapers printed in the State of New York is 462,770,868 copies, or more than twice the number issued in any other State. The next greatest number of issues is in Pennsylvania, where 238,380,582 copies are annually printed. Massachusetts prints 102,691,955 copies; Illinois, 102,089,304; Ohio, 93,502,485. Next comes California, with 41,839,608 newspaper sheets per annum.

THE 1st SIND HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After the letters that have already appeared in your columns, would you be surprised to hear that it is actually reported that Major Malcolmson has not yet reached the zenith of his glory, but is to get the pucka command of the 1st Sind Horse?

Pope says that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," but for the officers who came up here and sacrificed their health for promotion, hope seems to be at an end.

Of a truth, after all, hope is but

"A cobweb hiding disappointments,
Which sting more keenly through the thin disguise."

As some people may be incredulous on the subject of promotion being guaranteed in the Brigade, allow me to quote the Order word for word.

Extract from the Annals of Indian Administration, September 1866, Page 379.

* * * "As it was found difficult to obtain officers for the Sind Frontier Force, it was decided that officers should rise in it as vacancies occurred without regard, under ordinary circumstances, to the claims of senior officers not belonging to the Brigade."

May I be allowed most respectfully to ask the authorities what are the extraordinary circumstances that justify the breaking of this guarantee in the case of Major Malcolmson? The victims have been enticed, and the promise appears to have been forgotten.

Broken pledges can only, in the words of Burke, bring upon the infringers the "insolent spurn of contempt."

Why should the officers of the Sind Horse have their privileges thus snatched away from them? Is it not natural that zeal and energy should give way to disappointment and disgust?

The strong struggle of every individual to preserve possession of what he has found to belong to him is one of the securities against injustice implanted in our nature.

If once the constitutional line is departed from, who shall answer for the future? What zeal can an officer be expected to have when he never can tell but that, after years of toil in the Cavalry, he may be supplanted, just as he fancies he has reached the top step of the ladder, by Colonel Jack-of-all-Trades from the P. W. D. or Commissariat Department, or perhaps even the Indian Navy?

Qualifications at any rate do not seem necessary, unless they be such as may accompany age. "Age which may become justly contemptible if the opportunities which it brings have passed away." What would a Senior Major of a British Cavalry Regiment say if, on his Colonel retiring, he found that, instead of the command being given to him, he was superseded by an aged Infantry Colonel on half-pay "who must be provided for?"

At any rate, let some rule be laid down which cannot be altered at the fitful fancy of each succeeding Commander-in-Chief.

Good feeling cannot be felt towards an interloper, and it is only natural that his greeting on his arrival should be,

"Son impudence vieillard
Aura sou recompense."

PHILALETHES.

BOMBAY.

DENGUE FEVER AT KAIRA.—We learn that dengue fever has made its appearance at Kaira.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week nearly fifty rupees were recovered as fines inflicted by the magistrates of the Fort Police Court in municipal cases.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a Mussulman named Curreen Ibrahim was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee five rupees, for having assaulted one Lall Mahomed.

THE First Physician of the J. J. Hospital has much pleasure in acknowledging a donation of rupees one hundred from His Highness Raj Sahib Mansinjee of Kattywar to the charity fund.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A Goanese named Francis Antone, employed on board the steam ship Othello, had his right foot injured on Friday by a bale of cotton falling on it. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RUN OVER BY A SHIGRAM.—On Friday a Hindoo named Bhasker Bhow was run over by a shigram on the Breach Candy road. He was seriously injured and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The driver of the shigram has not yet been found.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday committed Rama Balloo and three others for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 543, the property of Succoo, woman.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, while a number of labourers were employed at the Mahaluxmee excavation works, a quantity of earth suddenly gave way, by which two men sustained serious injuries. They were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where one of them lies in a precarious state.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.—An inquest was held on Friday before Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, concerning the death of a Parsee named Framjee Hormusjee, residing in Modykhana Street, who had committed suicide that day. The jury upon the evidence found that the man had committed suicide by taking opium.

THE UNSOPHISTICATED THIEF.—Radhoo Gilbram, the Marwary boy recently arrived from Marwar, who committed the theft of jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 2,534, from his uncle's house, was on Saturday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft.

THE THEFT OF PEARLS.—The case in which one Sadookhan Cummeerkhan who charged with stealing a quantity of pearls, the property of a Bunya named Nugindas Khooshulchund, a dealer in pearls, was resumed before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REUTER'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Mr. H. M. Collins, manager of the Eastern Branch of Reuter's Telegraph Company, who returned to Bombay the other day from a tour to Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan, goes to England by to-day's mail steamer, and will probably be away for about a year. Mr. Harry Williams will act as manager of the Eastern Branch during Mr. Collins' absence.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, whose name in connection with the East India Association is so well known, has written a letter to the committee of the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, requesting them to let him know what form they think the testimonial should take, and to lay their views on the subject before the public.

THE MAHIM RAILWAY STATION.—A correspondent complains that the approaches to the Mahim station are quite out of repair, and in one or two places there are dangerous holes and ruts. Gentlemen's carriages cannot be driven from the main road by the approached to the station. He recommends, therefore, that the rails way authorities will be consulting the convenience of the daily passengers if they will repair the approach road and metal it before the setting in of the monsoon.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—We are requested to remind our readers that these clever amateurs appear to-night at the Victoria Theatre before gentlemen in their admirable play of "Bezun and Munizeh" for the last time. So much has been said about the merits of this popular drama that very little more remains for us to say about it. It is performed with decided success, and we trust that this last opportunity will be availed of by many. The evening's entertainment will conclude with a novel exhibition of "Flying and Singing Fairies."

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION UNION.—A friend at home, formerly of Bombay, asks about the Bombay Harbour Mission Union. This Society has been in abeyance for a couple of years, we believe. It should be revived, and efforts made to get a really good man to give his whole time to our seamen. We are bound to do what we can for the men that visit our harbour, and the best thing we can do for them is to set apart for their special benefit a man having the spirit of the Gospel in his heart and finding his pleasure in self-denying work among this class. We hope the *dejecta membra* of the Committee may come together, and reconstitute the Society, even if they can do no more at first than offer prayer.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A MAN IN COTTON!—Low class natives sometimes pretend that they have been assaulted, and "beguile" magistrates into granting them summonses against innocent persons, who, on being served, are frightened, and rather than appear as defendants pay a paltry sum to get rid of the prosecution. Encouraged by such notions, a Mahomedan, wrapped up in cotton, which made him look quite *outré*, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee one day last week, and complained that he had been severely belaboured by a brother Moslem. Perhaps it is not generally known that the renowned Parsee bone-setter, Mr. Bhimjee Jeewunjee, possesses an ointment as a remedy for bone-breaking and severe assaults. This stuff is first rubbed on the affected part and covered over with cotton. The complainant, believing that Mr. Dosabhoy would be "dodged" by outward appearances, applied some sticking stuff and cotton to his chest, and, stooping and coughing before the magistrate, said that on the previous evening he had been severely beaten, and that he had come for a summons against his assailant. He added that, in order that he might not suffer any bad effects from his beating, he applied the same night the usual medicine. The magistrate, however, discovered that the plastering was quite fresh, and asked the complainant when it had been applied. The man replied that he had applied it on the previous night. On Mr. Dosabhoy asking him to remove it, he said that that process would prove injurious to his health; but a bavildar in attendance, at the magistrate's direction, removed the cotton, which proved to have been stuck on with glue and water. His Worship severely censured the man for his attempt to take out a summons, and told him to go about his business. The artful dodger of course looked blue and soon cleared out of the court.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday evening.

THE SHIP MABEL, 1,259 tons, Captain Thomas Wright sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,821½ bales cotton and 600 cwts. bones.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain W. Gribble, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,122 bales cotton and 692 cwts. galls.

THE SHIP MACEDON, Captain R. Jones, 1,237 tons, sailed yesterday for Havre with 8,150 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts. galls, 756 cwts. coffee, and 160 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP HANNAH LAW, 1,299 tons, Captain J. Dawson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,926 bales cotton, 114 cwts. linseed, 114 cwts. rapeseed, 947 cwts. galls, 675 cwts. hemp, and 535 cwts. coir yarn.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Captain Jervis. For Cochin—Mr. and Mrs Shaw Lincoln, and twenty three-deck passengers.

The following passengers arrived at Madras per French steamer Meinam on the 16th from Calcutta:—

From Calcutta to Marseilles—Dr. Powell, Mr. and Miss Christian, Messrs. Gahagan, Casperos, and Sinclar.

To Pondicherry—Mr. Bernard.

To Madras—Mr. Chamber, Mr. Diguenim, Mr. Joseph and servant.

THE P. and O. steamer Surat, from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived in the Madras Roads on Wednesday afternoon with the following passengers:—

From Brindisi—Lord and Lady Hobart and two European servants, and Captain Caulfield.

From Southampton—Messrs. A. A. Daffo, H. Kinselle, and J. Bowsey, Miss Duke, Col. Ryan's native servant, Mr. P. S. Punnett, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Miss Pullan, Mrs. Macfarlane, two infants and ayah.

From Southampton to Rangoon—Mr. B. Davidson.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Messrs. Gordon, Kebble, F. Burns, and H. A. Firth, Captain H. Bayley, Messrs. P. Pogose and Daniell, and Surgeon Major Ross.

From Galle to Calcutta—Miss Herbert.

From Melbourne to Madras.—Miss Clerd.

The Surat took the following passengers from Madras to Calcutta—

Messrs. W. H. Lindgust, O. H. Bensley and Conolly.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			MAY.		LOW WATER.		
Time.	Height.				Time.	Height.	
H. M.	FT.	IN.			H. M.	FT.	IN.
9 42 m	4	9	Monday..... 20		3 16 m	5	5
9 30 a	4	8			3 38 a	3	7
10 23 m	5	11	Tuesday..... 21		3 52 m	6	8
10 8 a	5	0			4 20 a	3	10
11 5 a	6	9	Wednesday ... 22		4 29 m	7	10
10 44 a	5	5			5 2 a	4	1
11 58 m	7	5	Thursday 23		5 7 m	8	7
11 28 a	5	6			5 45 a	4	1
			Friday 24		5 49 m	9	1
0 31 a	7	3			6 29 a	3	9
0 9 m	5	4			6 32 m	9	1
1 15 a	7	7	Saturday..... 25		7 14 a	3	7
0 53 m	4	11			7 17 m	8	6
2 3 a	7	0	Sunday 26		8 5 a	3	5

Full-Moon, 23rd, 5h, 58m.a.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun Week, May 20th and 21st.

7 A.M.—Morning Prayer.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

5 P.M.—Evening Prayer.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Goloconda, 1,909 tons and 450 h.p., Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Miss H. Maxwell. Captain and Mrs. Lloyd, infant, and European female servant.
Mr. T. R. Light.
Mrs. Edward Kelly, two infants and ayah. Mr. Hour.
Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and child. Mr. J. Macdonald.
Mr. T. R. Booth. Mr. James Kay.
Captain Leacock. Colonel Moberly.
Honourable Mr. White. Miss Lee.
Mr. Maitland. Mrs. Ockley.
Mr. H. M. Collins. Mr. Townsend.
Miss Kirkpatrick.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs. Fenton, child, two infants and ayah. Mrs. Turner, two infants & ayah.
Mr. J. W. Watson.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. T. Kleinknecht. Mr. Otto Roulberg.
Miss Annie Brook. Mr. C. L. Arkenwright.
Mr. Oxenham. Mr. J. Y. Lang.
Mr. S. J. Behrend.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BENGAL.—The only part of Bengal in which rain appears now to be much wanted, according to the official reports for the week, are Cuttack and Balasore. In most of the other districts there has been either heavy rain or frequent showers, and the prospects of the indigo have considerably improved. Cholera is still very severe in some parts of the Darjeeling terai, and it has also appeared in some places in the hills.—*Englishman.*

THE COTTON GIN TRIALS AT BROACH.

THE cotton gin trials at Broach under the superintence of Mr. Bowden, sent from England by the Home Government to watch the trials, and of the Cotton Commissioner, Major Moore, V.C., have been progressing favourably. The Mofussil Company granted the use of their factory at Broach, and well is it for the gin inventors and those superintending the trials, that this factory building has some pretensions to ventilation, for with the thermometer in the factory at 109°, and the difference between the wet and dry bulb readings 33°, good ventilation is necessary.

The great trials on the Dharwar New Orleans kuppas took place on Thursday last. From preliminary trials, it was found that the competition would be between Gullett's patent 54 saw gin, Jones' beater gin, and Dobson and Burton's new gin. 500 pounds of kuppas were placed before each gin, and they were starting simultaneously. The large saw-gin was the first to complete the task, cleaning the 500 lbs. in 58 minutes; Jones' beater gin was next in 1 hour and 36 minutes; and Dobson's was last in 1 hour and 44 minutes. This was the result as to the time taken by each gin, but we must await the report from home as to the quality of the clean cotton produced from each gin.

The Platt's Macarthy gins were far behind these three gins, and even in cleaning Broach cotton, for which they have been more especially constructed, they were very far behind Jones' and Dobson's gins in quantity cleaned. Cotton's improvement in Platt's Macarthy, and also Henderson's improvement with the same machine, are both far behind the new beater gins in their performances.

In a matter of such importance we were surprised to learn that Messrs. Platt's agent was absent from the principal trials. The absence of the Collectors and other Government servants of the district and the adjoining collectorate, where cotton is the principal produce of the land, was more than once brought to the notice of our correspondent. This apathy to the welfare of the staple trade is very unlike the hearty co-operation of Mr. Robertson at Dharwar, or what Mr. Ashburner would have done had the trials come off in Kaudheish in his raj.

The final result of these trials and the report to the Home Government will be looked forward to by those engaged in the Bombay cotton trade with much interest, more particularly as the future of the Dharwar cotton will be materially affected by the success of the saw gin, or of either Jones' or Dobson's new gins.

Gullett's saw gin is a very powerful machine, evidently requiring considerable power to drive it, but both Jones' and Dobson's gins are comparatively simple, with few working parts and easily worked. An excellent feature in Jones' gin is the ease with which it is fed. One man fed the gin all through the trials, whilst with Dobson's two hands were constantly employed.

THE BRANDING CASE.

CONCLUSION OF THE CASE.

THE Senior Magistrate on Friday last disposed of the case against Abdool Rahmon Hajee Cadur, who was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by branding a step-brother of his, a boy of about twelve years of age, by name Abdoola Hajee Cadur.

Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) defended the accused.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said—It would relieve me of a certain responsibility if I were to send this case up for trial at the Criminal Sessions, which I have been much pressed to do. But I feel constrained to dismiss it. It has been a long time before me, once withdrawn, afterwards renewed. I saw the boy complainant at the time when proceedings were first instituted, and I was satisfied by personal inspection that his body had been branded, burnt, or considerably hurt in some way or other,—I think not possibly by himself. He accuses the defendant, who is his step-brother, the defendant's wife, since dead, and two other women, who cannot now be found, with having committed the offence. I do not remember to have heard any intelligible motive assigned for the alleged commission of the offence, but that would not concern or affect me, if I thought there was a *prima facie* case to go for trial. It is because I think there is not such a case that I will not send it up. There is no direct evidence but that of the boy himself, and seeing that he is so young, it gives me pain to say that he does not, in my judgment, tell a true story. He is remarkable, even for a native of this country, for extreme self-possession in the witness-box, and I am sure that he has not been misled into any mistake or misstatement by a momentary timidity, or as if he felt abashed at the novelty of his situation here. He is a clever boy, but I am sorry to say I think also cunning and false. When this injury was being done him, as he says, he was gagged, and he gives that as his reason for not having at once raised an alarm. But immediately after this he had, by his own account, an opportunity of seeing his father and other relations and other people in numbers, but for four and twenty hours or nearly so, by his own account, with full freedom to go anywhere and to complain to any one, he complained to no one. He says he slept a whole night in the verandah of the house of a Bunya, of whom we hear nothing else; and being asked, as he says, by many persons why he slept there, his answer, according to his own story, was, "It is my pleasure." He made no complaint to any of those persons. All this is quite unnatural, and to me incredible, supposing he had been injured in the way he alleges that he was. At last he is found in the house of an aunt, to whose husband, he says, he disclosed the injuries done to him, and this man, a witness in the case, confirms the boy's evidence to that extent. The boy, it would seem, about this time had charged his father before the executive police with threatening to cut him with a knife, but Mr. Elginton, the Deputy Commissioner, after having enquired into the matter and exercising, I doubt not, a wise discretion, declined to take the matter up. There has been an attempt to fasten the evidence of confession upon defendant. This aunt's husband most definitely fixes the words of confession said to have been altered by defendant at a caste meeting. Another witness, Haroon Luteef, who is mixed up in another case, now before me, in which defendant and others are charged with conspiracy, gives evidence confirmatory of that given by this aunt's husband, that of the two principal persons of the caste who are said to have been present and are said to have questioned the defendant, namely, Hajee Ebraim Nooranee and Hajee Curreem Hajee Sooliman, brother of the late well known Jaffar Sooliman, only one was called by the prosecution; and he, Curreem Sooliman, who certainly *was* present, denies that there was any confession. Curreem Sooliman appears to me to be a quite disinterested witness, and entitled to full credit. Another witness, Hajee Sooliman Soomar, also so far as I can see quite disinterested, who was at the caste meeting, denies that the defendant made any confession. I believe those two last-named witnesses, and I do not believe the other two, nor do I believe a deaf old man brought up at the last moment to speak to the confession. Confessions are not bawled into the ears of deaf men, and unless this alleged confession had been so made, the witness I speak of could not have heard it. There are some dark intrigues going on about this family and their affairs, of which it seems I am to hear more. Of course, I am not prejudging the other case to which I have before alluded, now in course of undergoing investigation before me. I do not conceal that at present I am puzzled with that case and with this. But it cannot be too soon for me to say that parties who would put the machinery of criminal courts into operation must come into them with a clear, connected, and credible story themselves before they can make much way with a prosecution, and they should know that the atmosphere of an English Court of Justice is not, under any circumstances whatever, favourable to falsehood, intrigue, or any devious course whatever. These are the reasons which induce me to dismiss the complaint. It occurs to me that I ought perhaps to have noticed what has only been partially brought out in evidence, but has sufficiently transpired in the course of the inquiry for me to notice, that one or two native gentlemen, who probably would not care that I mentioned their names in this public way, have interested themselves in the case to the extent of supporting the boy and apparently assisting him to prosecute this case here. I should much regret if my dismissal of the case should be thought to reflect upon these gentlemen in any way unpleasant to them, for I am persuaded that they have been actuated by feelings of benevolence and of public spirit and by a desire to see justice done, while I share with them their regret, that though there seems to have been a crime committed, we have not as yet been able to discover a criminal or one whom it could be my duty, as I look upon it, to send for trial before a higher tribunal.

ANOTHER COTTON FRAUD CASE.

ON Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Jetha Sewjee, Balla Meeya, Jeyram Walljee, Shaik Adam, Balloo Shaik Hussen, Balla Fuzloodeen, Ismael Mahomed Ally, Rahimoodeen Shaik Ismael, Abajee Ajmoodeen, Mahomed Jaffer Oosman, Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Mahomed, and Rukhmoodeen Shemdoo, were charged with theft and abetment of theft of sixty bales of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,500, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the prosecution, and stated that the prisoners, who are boatmen, had been arrested on the previous day by the police on a charge of theft. It appears that Messrs. Volkart Brothers engaged two boats, and shipped in each of them eighty bales of cotton, to be taken on board the ship Macedon. The first three prisoners, he said, had given some bribe to the boatmen, and managed to take from each of the boats thirty bales of good cotton, and in their stead placed the same number of bales containing nothing but rubbish. From certain statements made afterwards by one of the prisoners the police arrested the whole of the boat's crew. Mr. Payne said he was not going at present into the details of the case, as Mr. Superintendent Moffat, who is in charge of it, had not completed his enquiry.

The Magistrate—Are you willing to lay any information?

Mr. Payne said he was not yet ready to do so.

The Magistrate enquired whether there was sufficient evidence against all the prisoners.

Mr. Payne said that one of the prisoners admitted having divided the money amongst all the others. The object of the present prosecution was to punish the ringleaders. He would put into the witness-box the mucoadum of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who is a respectable man.

Khuttoo Raojee said—I am mucoadum to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. I know the fourth prisoner Shaik Adam, who is the tindal of a boat. I shipped on board that boat eighty bales of cotton on the 13th April last, to be shipped on board the Macedon, then in the harbour of Bombay. I know the prisoners Balla, Ismael, Rahimoodeen, and Abajee Ajmoodeen. They were working under the fourth prisoner, the tindal. I know the prisoner Balloo Shaik Hussoo, who is a tindal of a boat. I shipped on board his boat about eighty bales of cotton on the 17th April, to be shipped on board the Macedon. I know the other prisoners. From information I have received I charge them with theft of sixty bales of cotton. There are other prisoners to be arrested.

The magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday, and remanded the prisoners to jail.

"Do you think me guilty of a falsehood?" asked Mr. Knott of a party he was addressing. "Sir," was the ambiguous reply, "I am bound to say Knott (not) guilty."

"WHY in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Sir," he replied, "I have bought a new bonnet for my wife, and fear the fashion may change before I get home."

"WELL, sir," said one person to another, to whom he had, in a matter of business, made a very absurd offer, "do you entertain my proposition?" "No, sir," replied the other, "but your proposition entertains me."

A DIFFICULT SEARCH.—"An Irishman was brought up before a bailiff at Ipswich on a charge of having six wives. The bailiff asked him how he could be so hardened a villain as to delude so many. "Please, your worship," says Pat, "I was only trying to get a good one."

POONA RACES FOR 1872.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS, 1st May.

THE ARAB DERBY.

Dr. Beale's .....c a h Childe Harold.
H. H. Aga Khan's .....c a h Cyrus.
" .....g a h Khaghan.
" .....b a h Mokatul.
" .....g a c Saum.
" .....b a c Dilbur.
Messrs Kelly & Abdoola's..c a h Shaughai.
" .....c a c Tokey.
" .....c a c Sco tish Chief.
Mr. Herbert's.....b a h Arab's Choice.
Mr Walter's .....g a g Oakley, late Dhawood.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee's.....b a h Gladiator.
Captain Phillip's .....c a h Mordecai.
Ali Asker's Confederacy ...g a h Mintmaster.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ..... c a h Lucifer, late Budhun.
Aga Ali Asker's .....g a h Templar.
" .....c a h Shydaw.
Moonshee Mahomed Beg's .g a h Royal Prince.
Mr. G. Richard's .....b a h Moonshine.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..b a h Volcanoe.
" .....g a h Moolem.
" .....b a h The Sultan.
" .....g a h Moortaban.
" .....b a c Adonis.

THE DECCAN DERBY.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....b asn g Shah Shahan.
" .....b asn f Zeeba.
" .....b asn m Rayna.
" .....b asn m Munizah.
Major Probyn's .....b asn g Middy.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's .....b asn f Mag Merreles.
" .....b a c Sophister
Mr. Hume's .....
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee's.....b asn g Victor.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ....bn w g Prairie Boy.
Mr. Shaw names .....b asn c Attila.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....b a g Nayman.
" .....c a g Meerakhore.
Messrs Kelly and Abdoola's.c a g Shaughai.
" .....g a g Cross Bee.
Mr. Herbert's .....g a g Sabertache.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee's .....c a g Shah Rook.
Moonshee Mahomed Beg's...g a g Khoosandam.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's.....b a g Mabrook.
" .....c a g Little John.
" .....c a g Ruby.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....One Nomination.
Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's. do.
Mr. Hume's ..... do.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee's..... do.

A MATCH.

Mr. G. Richard's.....b a h Moonshine.
H. H. Aga Khan's .....g a h Saum.

THE DECCAN STAKES.

Dr. Beale's .....c a h Childe Harold.
Major Probyn's .....b asn g Middy.
Mr. Hume's .....b asn g Moostrooper.
Captain G. C. Hogg's..... b asn g Prairie Boy.

THE POONA SWEEPSTAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's ..... One Nomination.
Messrs. Kelly and Abdoolal's do.
Captain Phillips' ..... do.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's ..... do.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....b asn g Shah Shahan.
" .....b asn f Zeeba.
Messrs. Kelly and Abdoola's .....b asn c Satellite.
Mr. Hume's .....b asn g Dick Turpin.
" .....bn e c Sophister.
Mr. Shaw names .....b asn c Attila.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....c a h Cyrus.
" .....g a c Saum.
" .....g a h Khaghan.
" .....b a c Dilbur.
" .....g a h Elduram, late Ahmed.
Messrs Kelly & Abdoola's.c a c Tokey.
" .....c a g Shanghai.
" .....c a c Scottish Chief.
Mr. Walter's .....g a h Oakley, late Dhawood.
Captain Phillips' .....c a h Mordecai.
Ali Asker's Confederacy..g a h Mintmaster.
Aga Ali Asker's .....g a h Templar.
" .....c a h Shydaw.
Moonshee Mahomed Beg's .....g a h Royal Prince.
Mr. G. Richards' .....b a h Moonshine.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's.....b a h Volcanoe.
" .....g a h Moolem.
" .....b a c Adonis.

A MATCH.

Mr. Abdool Rahman's.....b a c Adonis.
H. H. Aga Khan's .....c a c

THE GRAND POONA CHALLENGE CUP.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....One nomination.
Messrs. Kelly & Abdoola's. do.

THE WELTER.

Mr. Hume's .....b asn g Dick Turpin.
" .....b asn g Moostrooper.

THE SASSOON CUP.

Dr. Beale's.....c a h Childe Harold.
H. H. Aga Khan's .....c a h Cyrus.
" .....g a h Khaghan.
" .....g a c Saum.
" .....b a c Dilbur.
" .....b a h Mokatul.
Messrs. Kelly & Abdoola's.c a c Tokey.
" .....c a c Scottish Chief.
" " .....c a g Shanghai.
Mr. Walter's .....g a h Oakley, late Dhawood.
Captain Phillip's .....c a h Mordecai.
Ali Asker's Confederacy...g a h Mintmaster.
Captain G. C. Hogg's .....c a h Lucifer, late Budhun.
Aga Ali Asker's.....g a h Templar.
" .....c a h Shydaw.
Mr. G. Richard's .....b a h Moonshine.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's .....b a h Volcanoe.
" .....g a h Moortaban.
" .....

have made their selection, by appointing Europeans as its own nominees.

22. With a constitution on the principle of the above, where guarantees for good government are exacted *ab initio*, it would appear safe for Government to relax considerably its own detailed interference. The exact points for relaxation need not be here discussed *seriatim*, but the following suggest themselves on a perusal of the Bill No. 3, namely, the sanction of bey-laws (sections 29, 95, and 263), half-yearly audit (sec. 34), granting leave (sec. 57), confirmation of house rate sec. 69), regulation of burials (secs. 240—2).

23. On the other hand, the object being (*supra*, para. 10) to have a strong Executive, the Town Council should be precluded from petty interference in executive matters, the supremacy of the Commissioner over all other Municipal officers should be maintained, he should be made primarily responsible for the accounts (*see Revised Budget*, page 20) and care should be taken lest he be in practice driven to carry favour and make things smooth with the Secretary to the Town Council, who may happen to be as far below him in social position and attainments as he will be in salary, yet with all the assumption and love of intrigue sometimes found under such circumstances.

[We shall publish Mr. Hope's suggestions on the executive portion of the bill to-morrow.]

INDIAN ITEMS.

Lieutenant J. Dunbar of the 1-21st Fusiliers, the well known pedestrian, has retired from the service receiving the value of his commission.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Our latest from Mysore says that two nights ago a heavy shower of rain and hail fell in that city, the hailstones being as large as pigeon's eggs.—*Ibid.*

We notice that Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., has been appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to Government in addition to his duties in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Cases of small-pox seem to be slightly on the decrease in the Central Provinces, and in Khundwah only twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported, of which sixteen proved fatal.

The High Court of the North-Western Provinces have, it is said, called upon one of the District Judges for an explanation of his conduct in using abusive language to a native pleader.

The permission asked by the Governor of Pondicherry for emigrant vessels to be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal on their way to the West Indies has been refused.

The New Dewan of Travancore.—We learn that Mr. Sashia Shastry, late Head Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, will take up his new appointment of Dewan of Travancore after the levée to be held on Monday by Lord Hobart.—*Madras Athenæum.*

We regret to hear of the death of Assistant Surgeon W. G. May, which has just taken place at Kussowlie. Dr. May was employed for some years as analyst of potable waters in these provinces, which appointment he lately resigned, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.—*Pioneer.*

Can it be True?—A couple of weeks or so ago we announced that several native gentlemen of Madras had determined to brave the ocean, and visit England, accompanied by their wives and daughters. We have now to announce the result of this adventurous enterprise. The energetic travellers went to Bombay—looked at the steamer, and the sea—and came back again! Some of the party have arrived in Madras, and others linger somewhere between this and Bombay, afraid of the chaff that awaits them.—*Madras Times.*

The Naib Tahsildar of Bundelkund has been sentenced by the Joint-Magistrate to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 for taking bribes. It appears that he was employed to obtain supplies for the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor during the tour of the latter in February last, and took advantage of his position to extort bribes from numbers of villagers.—*Englishman.*

The Laureate at the Viceroy's Levee.—On Wednesday after the levée was over, Raja Kali Krishna Deb Bahadur was called by the Private Secretary to read his Sanskrit versified address of welcome with an English translation; when this was done, the Raja duly presented the copy to His Excellency, who returned his thanks, and said that he was glad to hear expressions of loyalty towards Her Majesty in one of the most ancient languages of the world.—*Ibid.*

Visit of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor to the Jetty.—On Thursday morning before 6 o'clock His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and two Aides-de-Camp, and attended by Police Superintendent Percy and four European police serjeants, embarked on board a small Government tug steamer at Chandpal Ghat, and proceeded to visit the different ghats and jettys on the river banks. After inspecting all the works, His Excellency and party came ashore again at 8 o'clock and returned to Government House.—*Ibid.*

The Sonthal Bannias.—We learn that the combination of Mahajans in the Sonthal Pargunas to which we referred on Tuesday last, extends over some 300 villages in the Southern Pargunas, including some villages on the Mahespur Estate. It is said that the Bannias not only insist on their former rates of interest, but require that the cattle pledged as security be given over into their possession at once. A sum of Rs. 20,000 in this part of the country alone will be required to purchase seed and prosecute the ordinary agricultural operations—and to be of any use the money must be found and distributed within the next month.—*Ibid.*

Vellore.—We learn from Vellore that Government are finding shelter at Arcot and elsewhere for the sufferers connected with the military, but there have been 833 houses belonging to the civil population destroyed and 5,000 people made houseless. It is hoped that the actual deaths do not exceed 750 all told. It will be seen by the list published elsewhere, that though some of the subscriptions to the relief fund are very handsome, the number of subscribers is but small. We do not see a single native name on the list, though several are on the committee.—*Madras Times.*

The Howrah Magistracy.—Mr. W. F. Meres, Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly, appointed temporarily to officiate for Mr. W. H. D'Oyly as magistrate of Howrah, did not take charge of the district, as the latter, having recovered from the effects of the dengue-fever, resumed his duties within a week.—*Englishman.*

Calcutta High Court.—We understand that at the request of both the barristers and attorneys-at-law of the High Court, Original Side, Mr. Kennedy, the Standing Counsel, moved on Tuesday before the Hon. Justice Macpherson that as the business of the Court is very dull, and as most of the counsels, attorneys and suitors are absent on account of the prevalence of the dengue fever, the Court might be ordered to be closed for the remainder of the week, and that it should sit again on Monday next. The matter was referred by Hon. Justice Macpherson to the Chief Justice in the Appellate Side.—*Ibid.*

Illegal Imprisonment and Grievous Hurt.—The case brought by the E. B. Railway Company and Guard William Fisher, in their employ, against Shama Churn Sandyal, late Station Master at Chogdah, for the above offence, and which has been postponed from time to time at the solicitation of defendant, to enable him to bring forward witnesses to prove his innocence, has at last been finally decided before the Magistrate of Ranaghat. Sandyal produced four natives for the purpose of proving that Mr. Fisher was drunk when in charge of the train on the night in question, but they were at once identified by Railway Police Superintendent T. C. Auty as four professional thieves, and their evidence refused. The magistrate in summing up the case said that defendant had been guilty of a very serious crime in taking advantage of the position which he then held to work out his private malice against Mr. Fisher, and he would therefore sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Englishman.*

A Life-boat Service for Madras.—The suggestion that we should utilize the almost amphibious native boatmen of Madras, and form them into a corps ready to do their utmost during storms to save the shipwrecked, is no new one. Yet we think it has not met with as much attention as it deserves. We might at least try the plan,—there can be no harm in that. Of course we all know that the great difficulty is the enormous volume of the waves which break upon our unsheltered beach during a gale which blows landward. It has been assumed that no boat of any construction could stand the surf, much less boat its way out seaward during a violent easterly gale. We think that although there appear to be clear grounds for such an assumption, it should be no longer an assumption. We should know as a fact, proven by careful experiment, that a life boat service for Madras is impracticable, instead of, on the strength of an assumption however strong, merely supposing so. The surf at Madras falls upon a smooth sandy beach with terrific violence, but it is still a debateable question whether or no waves do not rise to such fury on the eastern coast of England, and yet are successfully crossed by the skill and pluck of Deal boatmen. We do not say that life-boats of the ordinary build could be found suitable for use in the Madras roads. But we feel sure that sufficient experiments have not yet been tried with reference to ascertaining whether some adaptation of catamarans and masulah boats might not be found suitable for such use.—*Madras Times.*

Cholera at Pertabgurh.—By advices from Pertabgurh, dated the 7th instant, we learn that cholera, which appeared in several districts in Oudh, and carried off numerous victims, has considerably abated. The station of Pertabgurh, which is very thinly populated, has, however, not suffered from the epidemic.—*Indian Daily News.*

Present from Lady Mayo to Herr Mack.—We hear that Lady Mayo, previous to her departure from India, in a most graceful, and feeling manner, acknowledged the eminent services rendered by our talented professor of music, Herr Mack, at the Government House parties, both here and at Simla, by forwarding to him a magnificent gold snuff-box, portraits of herself and Lord Mayo, and a most flattering letter, expressive of her and poor Lord Mayo's great appreciation of his eminent services, indefatigable attention, and obliging disposition. That this was thoroughly deserved, all who know Herr Mack will readily acknowledge. It must be very gratifying to Herr Mack to think that, even amid her deplorable and irreparable loss, and the hurry of her departure, Lady Mayo could yet find time to remember and show her appreciation of his services.—*Ibid.*

Drawing of Small Cause Court Decrees.—It having been brought to the notice of the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, that the suitors were put to considerable inconvenience and expense by being obliged, before drawing the amount of their decrees deposited in court, to get the bailiff in the suit to identify them, an order has been passed that for the future it will not be necessary for a plaintiff to be so identified, and that the presentation of the court receipt will be sufficient. It was the impression of the judges that a black-mail was levied by the bailiffs when they were asked by the suitors to identify them. There was an instance of the kind a few days ago. One of the native bailiffs was dismissed from his employment for having demanded the sum of two rupees from a plaintiff to sign his cheque. Then, again, the inconveniences the suitor was put to in getting the bailiff to identify him even if he was willing to pay what was demanded, was considered a great hardship, inasmuch as the bailiff was very frequently out of the way. If the suitor could not find him, he would have to come another day, and then the chances were whether he could even find him then. Sometimes the bailiff had proceeded to his country; the suitor, then, had to wait till the man's return before he could get his money. In the notice published by the court with reference to this matter, the public are cautioned against entrusting their court receipts to untrustworthy agents, as payments would be made to the parties presenting the receipts. We think the removal of the restriction will set a premium on fraud. The brokers of the court generally take from the suitors the receipts, and there will be no difficulty now in their getting the money against the wish of the suitors. Of two evils we should always choose the lesser one. If on the score of inconvenience and expense the identification is to be dispensed with, another mode of identification might be adopted. If the bailiffs were ordered to sign the summons receipts after service of summons in each case, their presence would not be necessary when the payment is made; nor would the bailiff have an opportunity of levying a black mail, as he succeeds in getting it for offering his services at a time of the day when they are required elsewhere. When a suitor wishes the bailiff to identify him, his reply invariably is that he cannot then attend to him. When the suitor shows his willingness to make it worth his while, he then readily accedes to his request. If a person presents the receipt and represents himself to be the plaintiff's agent, as he could not safely call himself the plaintiff, then the officers of the court refuse to pay him without a power duly executed in his favour by the plaintiff. At present there is money belonging to deceased persons; and the fortunate holders of the court receipts will have no difficulty in drawing it.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA AT CAWNPORE.

We regret to hear that cholera has rather suddenly appeared among the troops at Cawnpore, and that among the 8th King's six lives have been lost. The first case, (a fatal one) occurred about a week ago, and after an interval of a few days, there followed eight more, four of which resulted in death, two of the victims being women. We regret also to hear that Major Rowcroft, of the 35th N. I., was attacked, but by the latest accounts he is in a fair way towards recovery. By yesterday's bulletin there were five more cases and two deaths; and Dr. Inglis, C.B., the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle (British Troops,) started at once for Cawnpore to afford the local authorities the benefit of his advice. Most, if not all, of the cases have been admitted from the married quarters. These have in consequence been evacuated, and we trust the disease may be soon stamped out. Some little time ago, when cholera was so rife in the trans-Gangetic districts, we reasonably apprehended a visitation, and several cases did actually occur, both among the natives in the bazaar and the Europeans in the Fort and Infantry Lines, but owing to the excellent sanitary arrangements of the military and medical authorities, the disease seems to have been quite eradicated. We understand the troops quartered here are now, notwithstanding the trying weather, in excellent health, and we trust we have escaped the epidemic. At Benares also, where a few weeks ago there was every appearance of an outbreak, there is now no sign of cholera among the European inhabitants.—*Pioneer,* May 17.

The latest news from Cawnpore is that about twenty cases in all have been admitted from the 8th King's and the A Battery 19th Brigade R.A., of which more than half have been fatal. The disease broke out in No. 1 barracks and the married quarters, or Patchery as it is called; the most painful feature of the outbreak being the fact that many of the victims were married men and leave wives and families behind them. The Hospital, in which two cases occurred, has been evacuated, as also Nos. 1 and 2 barracks and the married quarters (all of the 8th King's); the Artillery has also moved into cholera camp. It is, we hear, proposed to send a couple of companies to Etawah, so as to get them well away from the influence of the epidemic. The natives in the bazaars are also suffering much, but up to the present the officers and their families, and the other European residents, have escaped, the only exception being Major Rowcroft, and he, we are glad to hear, is now considered out of danger. The heat at Cawnpore is described as intolerable, and an easterly wind is prevalent, bringing with it an atmosphere loaded with moisture—the most favourable circumstance for the spread of the disease. Medical aid has been sent from Allahabad and Cawnpore, so we may hope that the precautions that have been taken to isolate the infected bodies, and the movement into Camp will soon have the desired effect.—*Pioneer,* May 18.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Many of our readers will be surprised to hear that further reductions in the Royal Artillery are impending, and we have good reason to believe that the 24th Brigade Royal Artillery will cease to exist from the 1st of October next. It will be remembered that little more than a year ago the "D" Brigade R. H. A. was suddenly broken up, and the battalions either sent home or distributed among other brigades. Last October the 25th Brigade Royal Artillery was broken up, one of the battalions being made over to the 22nd Brigade which was going home, two tacked on to the 24th Brigade, and two more broken up, and the men distributed among the batteries of Royal Artillery in the country. If the 24th Brigade is abolished, as we have good reason to believe it will soon be, seven batteries of garrison Royal Artillery will have to be provided for—possibly some of them will be made over as batteries to existing brigades, and the remainder treated as were those of the 25th Brigade, *viz.*, broken up, and the men distributed among other batteries. We would now draw attention to the fact that *all* the reductions have been made in the old Indian Artillery, and that the 24th is nominally the Junior Brigade, R.A. It is in reality senior to the 15th Brigade, which was the junior of the old R.A., and which should therefore have been broken up before either the 25th or 24th. Colone Reid, the present Commandant of the 24th Brigade, is peculiarly unfortunate. Just deprived of the command of his old brigade, the 25th, and compelled to join the 24th at Morar, in the middle of the hot season, he will find himself again deprived of his command on the 1st of October. The Adjutant, the Quarter Master, and the Surgeon will also lose their appointments, and probably several batteries will be reduced, doing away with so many first and second Captains (or rather Majors and Captains, as they will be called under the new regulations), and thus causing a loss of as many steps to the regiment in perpetuity. We cannot help fearing that it will not tend to the advancement of the service to have it officered by men who do not feel secure in their appointments for a day, and whose vested interests, which were declared inviolable when the amalgamation took place, are put aside without even the courtesy of an excuse. Nor do we think the men themselves will take an interest in their work, or the non-commissioned officers in the discipline of their batteries, if they feel they are liable at any moment to be rudely thrust into another brigade; or, worse again, their battery broken up, comrades parted, and themselves made over to a strange battery, where they will be unknown to the officers, and where they will have to begin again from the beginning, as if they were "Johnny Newcomes" of yesterday?—*Pioneer.*

"Well, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a favourite soldier after a battle, "and what did you do to help us gain this victory?" "Do? may it please yer honour, why, I walked bouldly up to one of the inimy and cut off his fut." "Cut off his foot! Why didn't you cut off his head?" "Ah, an' faith, yer honour, that was off already.

ARRIVAL OF LORD AND LADY HOBART.

(*Madras Times,* May 16.)

The Surat with Lord and Lady Hobart on board was sighted at Madras at about twenty minutes to two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly after the steamer anchored, a deputation, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Hudleston, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to the Hon. the Governor, the Brigade Major, and Captain Crowther, proceeded on board, and met His Excellency to ascertain at what hour he would land. Five o'clock was fixed for the landing, and, before this hour, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the tents near the pier. The Bodyguard formed up in a line opposite to the Custom House. There were large crowds of people near the pier, and all along the beach road from the Custom House to the Fort. Precisely at five o'clock the port boat left the side of the steamer with Lord and Lady Hobart, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hudleston, and, when the boat reached the Pier, they were received by Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at this time. Lord and Lady Hobart, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hudleston and Mr. Dalrymple, travelled across the gap in the pier in the cradle, and when they reached this side of the pier they were met by the Secretaries of the various departments of Government and a few other Government officials, and His Lordship was presented to them by the Hon. W. Hudleston. Lord and Lady Hobart next entered the pier waggon, which was fitted up for the occasion, and proceeded to the end of the pier where a large number of ladies and gentlemen anxiously awaited their arrival. After a number of presentations took place, Lord and Lady Hobart proceeded to the Government Office in the Fort, and were escorted by the Bodyguard. On arrival at the Government Office, in front of which a Guard of Honour, consisting of two complete companies of H. M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers under command of a Major, was drawn up with Colours and Band, Lord Hobart was received by the Members of the Governor's Council. In the Council Chamber, His Lordship was met by the Hon. the Governor. Lord Hobart took the prescribed oaths, and assumed his seat as Governor of Madras at twenty minutes to six o'clock, under a salute of seventeen guns. Lady Hobart and several other ladies and a large number of gentlemen, Civil and Military, were present in the Council Chamber while the oaths were being administered to His Lordship. After Lord Hobart had assumed the office of Governor of Madras, His Lordship accompanied by Lady Hobart and the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot proceeded to the Government House, the Guard of Honour presenting arms, and the Band playing God save the Queen as they left the Government Office. A Guard of Honour from the 17th Regiment M. N. I., with Band and Colours, paraded at the Government House, and received His Lordship, on his arrival there, with due honours.

PERNICIOUS WRITING.

We do not know if the *Umritu Bazar Putrika* has a large circulation, but assuming that it is not entirely without readers, we consider its issue of the 25th of April most pernicious in tendency.

In an article on the Wahabees and the British Administration, it writes as follows:—"If the assassinations (referring to those of Lord Mayo and Justice Norman) have been really committed by Mahomedans with a view to obtaining high posts under Government, the more their expectations are fulfilled, the more readily will they have recourse to the means which led to their fulfilment. Moreover, if the Mahomedans were for such a reason to find favour with Government, other well-disposed men may be tempted to follow their example. Almost all those Mahomedan Princes to whom Government showed mercy during the sepoy mutiny have since become traitors. The Subordinate Judge of Patna is also a notorious instance to the point." It then goes on to say that the Wahabees cannot be suppressed by punishment (as it is not in the power of the Government to inflict punishment upon the conspirators) and then to show how dangerous this impotence is. "One-eighth of the population of this country is Mahomedan, so that their total extinction is a simple impossibility. Then, again, Europeans cannot get on for a single moment without Mahomedans, so much so that if there be a strike among them, and they were to leave the services of the Europeans all at once, the latter would find it difficult to continue in the country. The Mussulmans have thus a deal of influence, and the Europeans are entirely dependent upon them. Besides, it is supposed by many a thinking man that they have gradually formed a fearful conspiracy—a conspiracy which, from its extremely subtle character, it will be impossible to put down by the infliction of punishment." The nature of this conspiracy is then discussed, and the character of Mahomedans *en masse* thus unjustifiably traduced:—"Mahomedans are exceedingly sensual. With them the happiness of heaven is the fruition of sensual pleasures. They do not study the English. They have unwavering faith in the Koran. The slaughter of kaffirs is with them a meritorious act: the higher the position of the kaffir killed, the greater will be their happiness in heaven. Such is their belief." From this to Shere Ali is only a step, and from the scene at Mount Harriet to Lady Mayo another. The pension to the Countess is then made the pretext for the following expression of opinion:—"We deny that Lord Mayo has deserved anything at our hands. There is no evidence that he took any special interest in the welfare of those from whose hard earnings his munificent salary was drawn; and even if, in the absence of all evidence, we assume that the deceased Viceroy did really and truly work in the interest of the people of India, his allowances, for be it remembered that he held the best-paid post in the whole world, should be held to have been more than sufficient remuneration."

Now we would not impute to the *Umritu Bazar Putrika* any michievous intent in the above. The article, we believe, is an outspoken and *bona fide* expression of opinion. But there are subjects on which the candid expression of opinion may be most mischievous, and this, in our opinion, is such a subject. There are also journals incompetent, from race-feeling or other causes, to handle these subjects and the *Umritu Bazar Putrika*, we see from the above, is such a journal.—*Pioneer.*

When is Mr. Smith not Mr. Smith?—When he's missed a brown.

When is money damp?—When it is *dew* in the morning and *mist* at night.

Why is a lady's *déshabille* like the milkman?—Because it is a morning (*w*) rapper.

Why does a sailor know that there is a man in the moon?—Because he has been to sea.

Why are ripe potatoes in the ground like thieves?—Because they ought to be taken up.

Why is a blunt knife partially ground like a young pickpocket?—Because it is a little sharper.

"What's the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man's working himself to death to get a living?"

"What have you to remark, madam, about my singing?"—Nothing, sir; it is not remarkable."

What is the difference between a cashier and a schoolmaster?—One minds the till, the other tills the mind.

What is the difference between a hen with a wing and a hen without a wing?—A mere difference of a *pinion.*

What is the difference between a good soldier and a fine lady?—One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

When a man falls asleep after dinner, just for "forty winks," and takes more—is he to be held accountable for the act?

What is the difference between a successful lover and an unsuccessful one?—The one kisses his miss, the other misses his kiss.

What is the difference between the bark of a tree and the bark of a dog?—One is formed on the bough, and the other of the bow-wow.

"Pay your score," said a publican to a customer who was running up an account for ale. "Wait till I've had the score first; that last mug only made ten."

"Have you much fish in your boat?" said a lady to a fisherman, who was hauling his boat ashore at Dover. "Yes, a good eel," was the slippery reply.

What's the difference between the top of a mountain and a person afflicted with any disorder?—One's a summit of a hill, and the other's ill of a "summut."

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An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.
Per Bottle—Rs. 2.
D. S. KEMP and Co.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.
This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, is a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.
The house is heated during the winter season.
Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Gardens.
Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Byrne Bunder,
JEEWANJEE & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.
ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.
THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water:—

Single sets of Rooms in-	Ground Floor	Rs. 25
cluding separate Bath and	First Floor	" 35
Cookroom.	Top Floor	" 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.
Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.
HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
GLOVES.
A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze " "	26	0
	Fine " " Drawers, each	6	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60	0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Wide Awake, and Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor	2	8
	The Royal "Satin"	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	0
	Coloured " "	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	8
	" " " Coloured Borders	5	8
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to